29, 1943

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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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Property Owners Give Go-Ahead Signal For Action

KASLO. — Final decision to proceed with court actions was made by the Amalgamated Property Owners' Association at a meeting last Tuesday. Mr. S. Shinobu, secretary, stated that the authority to do so would be forwarded to their solicitors, the firm of Norris and MacLennan in Vancouver immediately. He made an urgent appeal for evacuees who have not yet sent in their contributions to do so without delay.

Although the Custodian in Vancouver has given warning that property liquidation would begin sometime this week with tender notices appearing in the daily papers, up to press-time no information has reached The New Canadian.

Appeal Can Be Made From Court of Exchequer to the Highest Tribunal

VANCOUVER. —In the letter clarifying certain legal terms contained in their previous statement, the firm of Norris and MacLennan informed the Japanese Property Owners' Association's headquarters in Kaslo that the legality of the sale could be fully discussed in the Exchequer Court.

They stated that the decision of the Exchequer Court would not be final but an appeal from that court could be made to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The Exchequer Court is a court which is set up to handle matters between individuals and the Crown. However, one cannot go into action without the permission of the Government and when that permission is granted, it is for the purpose of taking the action in the special court which has been set up for that purpose.

The Court of Exchequer sits in Vancouver once a year, usually in September, unless a special sitting is arranged when in that case it would be heard in Ottawa. The judge of this court, it is indicated, is a French-Canadian at the present time.

There is really no difference in the procedure, advised the letter, except that this action is begun by a Petition of Right instead of a Writ of Summons. The Petition of Right is very much like a Statement of Claim.

Once permission is granted by the Government to proceed by Petition of Right, the necessary notice would be delivered to the Secretary of State and a period of four weeks would be given to prepare a Defense. After this, the procedure would be much the same as in other actions.

In the Petition of Right, the lawyers indicate that they would ask for an injunction to prevent the Custodian from disposing properties, and if it appeared that the Government intended to continue to dispose of the property before the case could be heard in the Court of Exchequer, an application would be made to Ottawa for an injunction to hold up the proceedings.

(See "PROPERTY" P. 4)

Hope For Exchange Says U.S. War Department

WASHINGTON. — (A.P.) — The United States War Department announced Saturday that the Japanese Government had given "reason to hope" that a second exchange of American, Canadian and Latin-American civilians for an equal number of Japanese civilians held in the United States may be arranged.

Negotiations for further exchanges of those held in Japanese-occupied territory and Japanese held on this side had been under way, the announcement said, since the first transfer took place last summer.

At that time approximately 1,500 American civilians and 120 Canadians were repatriated in exchange for Japanese.

Placement Officer for Montreal

Propose Hostels to Aid Families

FROM TOM SHOYAMA BY WIRE

MONTREAL, June 1. — The recent appointment of Mrs. M. O'Connell of the British Columbia Selective Service is expected to be of great help in placing Nisei in Montreal positions. Mrs. O'Connell, whose work will be in similar line as G. E. Trueman, placement officer in Toronto, will locate jobs from prospective employers, notify Mrs. Booth in Vancouver, who will then issue the necessary permits.

A small hostel was proposed to assist family placements at a Saturday meeting of the Committee for Sponsoring Nisei established in Montreal last October. Taking part in the meeting were: Margaret McNaughton, a high school teacher who leads the committee as chairman; Lady Marler, wife of the former minister to Japan; S. Nose, T. Shimotakahara, former well-known business men in Vancouver, Mrs. P. S. C. Powles, secretary-treasurer of the committee, has been working hard to make the Nisei feel right at home in their new surroundings.

Every line of work except war industries is open to the newly-arrived Nisei and many of them are climbing up the rung from domestic positions to clerical, business and skilled occupations. A few Issei-started ventures are going ahead well.

A Nisei meeting was held on May 30 at Y.W.C.A. when nearly one hundred evacuees gathered to meet Mrs. C. V. Booth and Mrs. M. O'Connell. During the discussion, Nisei were asked to write accurate, comprehensive accounts to their interior town friends in B.C. and urge them to come east.

Well over 200 evacuees are scattered in this cosmopolitan city of a million people which is more than the total population of the province of British Columbia.

Bob Tanaka And The Anti-Jap Signs That Disappeared

Bob Tanaka drives a truck between Denver and Fairplay, Colo.

Several months ago Tanaka stopped at a roadside drive-in cafe between Fairplay and Morrison for a sandwich. Upon entering, he found that there were many anti-Japanese signs with such slogans as "No Japs Allowed", "Open Season On All Japs", and "Hunting Licences For Japs On Sale Here."

Tanaka, however, remained for his lunch and no comment was made upon his presence. On a later occasion Tanaka again stopped in at the same cafe for a cup of coffee. No remark of his racial origin was made and he began to stop there quite frequently with his Nisei friends.

As time went on, Tanaka and the proprietor of the cafe became quite friendly and Bob sometimes made small purchases in Denver for the boss.

Recently the anti-Japanese posters disappeared, and the proprietor of the cafe is attempting to employ a Nisei couple to assist in the operation of his business.

Paid Highest In North America

L.N.I.D. Plants Entire 11,000 Acres Contracted

PICTURE BUTTE.—With Japanese families signing contracts, it is anticipated that this will be a successful year as far as labor conditions are concerned. Some of the workers in the district are reported to be holding out for higher contract price but the growers are determined to stay with the present contract price which is the highest paid by any sugar beet district in the North American continent when the price received for beets is concerned, a farmer stated.

The entire crop of 11,000 acres of contracted beets on the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation will be planted declared Ernest Benion, sugar company superintendent here. He stated that 95 per cent of the beet crop is now planted and the only acreage not planted is where the growers are waiting for the wild oats to grow so they can be killed.

Moisture conditions are very good and the farmers should get a stand of beets above the average. The heavy frost a week ago did some damage on the small beets that just came out of the ground, freezing them black and killing them.

A small amount of replanting is being done: due to the growth of wild oats but field men do not think that a very large acreage will be affected.

The entire crop is somewhat late and perhaps a little before the average at this time of the year due to the freezing cold weather conditions during the past month.

Nisei Satisfied In East But Lacking Feminine Companions

Leonard Boultbee, interior towns supervisor who recently visited Eastern Canada and met quite a number of Nisei in Toronto, London and other cities, told The New Canadian that they seemed to be "very happy and getting along very well."

He reported that nowhere was there any sign of hostility or curb on their activities and they all seemed to be settled in their new homes. One complaint was universal, he said with a smile: in many places there is lack of feminine companionship for the boys and they would like to see something done about this.

Tempo of a Wartime Nation Fades Our Ghost Towns Into Unreality

By TOM SHOYAMA

Winnipeg, Man.

As soon as you hit Nelson from the ghost towns the world you've been cut off from for months nudges you gently. But once you board the trans-continental express, clicking along so smoothly, you find yourself caught up right away in this new and changed tempo of a wartime nation. No longer is there the indolent, purposeless monotony of an interior British Columbia housing project. This is hurry and rush and going to do something for a purpose.

The travellers, of course, just sit in their seats, eating, reading, or staring out of the windows. But just the same you sense the idea that everyone is going somewhere for a reason. And you feel that the war must be that reason.

That's apparent, of course, in the uniforms that loom largest wherever the eye turns. The khaki drab of the army, with an unending array of stripes, caps, letters in cloth and gold, shoulder and sleeve insignia. Navy blue with a gold anchor is rare, but you expect soon to be seeing many a skin-tight uniform. On the prairie the lighter blue of the air force matches the khaki. Different shades of blue, different names of united nations, and different accents of the English tongue. You notice most of all that accent spread world-wide by the "thin red line." From Alberta eastward you're on the watch for the drone of powerful motored planes, the yellow of wings by day and the slowly-moving flare of light by night.

The women in uniform, too, hair cut short, bag slung over the shoulder, swing freely along the station platforms in their low-heeled shoes. They're in khaki, in drill and blue. An incongruous note is the dark-haired young woman in navy blue, carrying a blonde youngster in her arms.

They're not only in uniform. But even more you notice the many young women, each with a small youngster, travelling alone. Service wives separated from husbands, you surmise, and snatches of conversation bear you out. Sometimes you glimpse a parting on the platform, and then the breaking-up of evacuee families falls a little more logically and naturally into your understanding.

The train window discloses little of the war across the prairie. Only the broad stretches of field upon field, some sprouting in green, sugar beets you think, some only black with freshly turned and harrowed earth, the rest still brown and fallow. Workers seem few and far between. Actually we met only one — a Nisei at that bound out of Lethbridge to the sugar beet thinning again. But you are in the mood to know that there must be thousands scattered over the unending acres of the prairie production lines converging on the grain elevators, gaunt alongside the railway tracks.

You begin to realize how much — in spite of radio, newspapers and Victory Loan — how much you've been out of touch and step with the times. The further you leave British Columbia behind, the more you feel caught up in the whole wide scheme of things as they are and as you want them to be. The press headlines hit you harder. "Time's" column sound more real. Reading Wendell Willkie's much-praised book "One World", is a little more genuine. An isolated, mountain-bordered ghost town fades into the distance.

If Unable To Pay Insurance Premiums - Consult Agents

Evacuees who are having difficulties in meeting premiums payable on various types of insurance policies should consult informed and qualified agents in every case to protect their own interests, highly-placed officials connected with the evacuation told The New Canadian this week.

Numbers of evacuees seem to have the impression that because of the extraordinary conditions now existing, a "moratorium" has been granted on the payment of insurance premiums. They seem to believe that [illegible] with [illegible] in the [illegible] policy [illegible] or be [illegible] any way.

The [illegible] particularly [illegible] [illegible].

It is [illegible] to the officials [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible].

They urge that in every case the individual who has any difficulty in paying regular premiums should study his policy and seek the advice of an experienced agent.

These agents, of whom there are several resident in the interior towns who formerly carried on extensive insurance businesses, will be able to advise the individual as to what steps to take to seek an adjustment of some kind with the insurance company.

Those who have been laboring under the impression that a moratorium existed are urged to take immediate steps to check upon their policies. Especially is this true in regard to various types of life insurance.

[illegible] was carried [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible]. This, it is understood [illegible] accomplished [illegible] very strict regulation [illegible] the business of insurance in Canada.

These regulations have in no way been changed simply because of the war situation.

The New Canadian
P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

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An Improper Equation

Last week, the Grand Orange Lodge of B. C. held their three-day convention in the Hotel Georgia at Vancouver. They must have had a wonderful time and as all successful conventions must do, they passed a number of resolutions, and of course, the Japanese Canadians were more than popular in their discussions.

Among other things besides calling Canada "a conglomerate mass", the Order urged that every Japanese be removed from the military zone, and after the war be sent back to Japan. The convention added a few more protests for good measure. They protested against any religious organization being represented at the Peace Table or in post - war groups. They protested against the use of the French language in C.B.C. announcements, particularly before English, they protested against separate schools and bilingual schools; and most surprisingly of all they recommended to the immigration department, not in sincerity we trust, "that it exercise the greatest care to see that no one is allowed to become a citizen of Canada who is not sympathetic with the democratic and free ideal for which the Allies are fighting and dying for in this war." We wondered that they did not protest against rain in Vancouver or the salt in the ocean water for that matter.

In our attempts to picture the members of this Order, we logically deduced from the report that the people at this convention were not of the Christian faith or more likely lukewarm, weak church followers — since they resented religious groups being represented at the Peace Conference. We figured that they were English speaking since they were against French being spoken on the air. But we couldn't classify them, no matter how much we tried, as citizens of Canada "who were sympathetic with the democratic and free ideals for which the Allies are fighting and dying for," because every word they uttered, according to the report, underlined abundantly the fact very clearly that they did not even faintly understand the most fundamental principles of a democratic nation.

Substitute Chinese, Italian, French, Celtic or Welsh for Japanese and their statement becomes absurd, foolish, maudlin and dangerous. The situation aroused by these statements should be, by all counts, one of suspicion, and of anger too, by all free thinking citizens of this country.

From the report we have tried to construct a mathematical equation of some sort. We did it this way. "Are not sympathetic with the democratic and free ideals for which the Allies are fighting for" plus, we believe "Japanese" equals deportation. And so "are not sympathetic with the democratic and free ideals for which the Allies are fighting for" (as we tried to point out) plus "Grand Orange Lodge" must equal deportation, too. But the Lodge will surely defend themselves as true men of a democratic nation, — and Japanese Canadians too would like to make known that they sincerely believe in what the Allied Nations are fighting and dying for. They know better than some men who call themselves patriots, why we are at war.

Alberta Education

We people on The New Canadian like to think of ourselves as ordinary folks and we are ordinary folks. We dislike always telling interior town people to move east, although we sincerely believe it to be the best course. We hate to always write gloomy editorials and still gloomier reports. We like cheerful news and we find many of them coming from the province of Alberta.

Just another one of those bright pictures is the education of Nisei children in the next province. There, the Japanese children are freely admitted to public schools, both elementary and high schools. Reports assert that the Nisei pupils are treated the same as other students of many diversified races, perhaps with more kindness some people say, and gaining respect for their scholastic abilities.

At a recent meeting of Commission officials and members of the Japanese committee in Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, J. N. Lister, prairie supervisor, told the settlers that just from the point of education of the children, the sugar beet growers had gained something priceless and decidedly lacking in B. C. housing centres. Furthermore, stated Mr. Lister, the prairie and the B. C. children were becoming entirely different in their outlook on life and this would be more marked as time went by.

We can understand this. The Nisei Albertans are being schooled alongside their fellow Canadian classmates as the boy from the family at Smith's, Butler's or Sokowski's farms, not as a Jap, here today, gone tomorrow. A contrasting picture is before us here in the interior towns where the children attend separate schools for one reason or another. Perhaps there is something to the statement often repeated by the Japanese editor since his return from an inspection of sugar beet farms. Said he, the atmosphere in Alberta and Manitoba is something beyond the imagination of the people west of the Rockies. Perhaps there is.

High and Low

By R. I.

The Cemetary Visit

THE SUN WAS one hour before setting when the old woman came toiling wearily up the steep hill. She clutched the hand rail firmly with her bony hands and always her uncertain foot made sure of the wooden braces on the wooden walk before they were moved ahead.

Now—and then she stopped to rest. When she did so she turned around to watch the fishing village which below her in a compact huddle settled firmly on the river banks. The smoke was rising endishly from the cannery smokestack, work was nearly over for the day. White - aproned women could already be seen leaving the white-washed, salmon-red trimmed cannery. A solitary fish-boat edged near the floats, its putting faintly audible to the climbing woman. It turned completely around to face the outgoing tide and was expertly cradled into her berth.

The old woman resumed her climb. She peered at the sun anxiously; she must hurry. It would be a shame to spend only a few minutes at her husband's graveside after this strenuous work. It was the fourth visit she was making this year.

Presently she reached the top of the hill where the walk abruptly ended. On the right side there was a gate behind a clump of bushes. She trudged slowly into the cemetery which was a tiny affair of a little cleared ground that faced the river-mouth from a high bluff. It did not contain many plots, not more than five or six for fisher folks were loathed to bury their dead . . . they preferred to cremate them and the white folks went to the city.

Cremation, that was what they had expected when he had died one cold gray morning. They had brought him home his body crushed but still living, when his boat had been tossed against the wharf by surging waves. He had died soon after. But she had refused, never yielding in her quiet mourning for he was all she had in this world and she felt she could not part with him, even though all her training told her it was not done this way. But she had said burial and he had been buried in this earth which faced the river on which he had worked so long.

His little plot was just over by the corner. She had picked it herself because it would be in the shade during the hot of the summer months and in the winter, it would be protected from the blowing snow. Slowly down the uneven path she shambled and came to stop beside it, a grave marked by a simple board with characters which gave only his name.

Stooping down she busily cleared the little mound, digging out the weeds, straightening stones and smoothing the soil. Soon she was finished. From her coat pocket frayed to the linings, she brought out her incense sticks and lighting them, she audibly gave her prayer in the quiet, virgin stillness. Namu amida butsu . . . namu amida butsu . . . a simple prayer to her husband who had gone before her.

When this was done, she seated heavily and from her other pocket she brought out a battered tin box. From this she took a hand-made cigarette and smoked them with great pleasure.

Brushing back her gray hair impatiently she gazed towards the river mouth. She could just make out the gill-netters . . . like beetles on a pond . . . at work. As far back as she remembered it has been like this. Boats on the river always casting their nets for the salmon. Once she had gone out with her husband when times were bad. At night the river would become a city of lights.

She leaned over and patted his grave affectionately. He had been a good man, kind and gentle in a gruff sort of way.

On the night he had died she had been alone in the tiny room and he had regained consciousness to find her sitting dully by his bed.

Wife, he had called, have you got much money?

Yes, yes . . . she had lied. She had pulled from her blouse all the money she had, a roll of bills, one ten and three ones. Putting the ten outside she had counted . . . ten dollars . . . twenty dollars . . . thirty dollars . . . I have more . . .

He had died an hour later in peace she knew, satisfied that she was secure. Since then it had been a struggle all along. Her relatives were fishermen too and soon after, they had moved to the city. The town wondered how she managed to live . . . sabishii mono daro . . . it must be a lonely life . . . no hope,

(Please Turn to P. 3)

Gleanings... ...by Rev. K. Shimizu

The Hand of Providence

One full year has passed since we were evacuated to Kaslo. If we look back, many experiences of sufferings hardships, disappointments come surging through to our memory; but now that we have passed through them, we may say they have been useful experiences, and can even be thankful for them. Especially, when we think that not one of the evacuees died of hunger, not one unlawful act has been committed by them, and not one case of hostile act against Canada has been reported during these months, we have cause to rejoice and be thankful.

"Take no thought for the morrow." That is the one great lesson taught by the experiences of the eventful year. We were filled with anxieties before evacuation last year, but when we came here, we found things were not as bad as we had imagined; and even those difficult problems we had to meet since our arrival, we learned could be eventually solved, when we tried to do our best each day.

"Whither shall I flee from the presence?
If I ascend into heaven, thou art there:
If I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there.
If I take the wings of the morning,
And dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea;
Even there shall thy hand lead me,
And thy right hand shall hold me."

So sang David. Before we evacuated last year, we encouraged each other by appreciating the spirit of this Psalm. And our experiences of the past year testifies to the truth of the teaching. We found the Hand of Providence wherever we went, comforting, protecting and guiding us.

"The Hand of Providence" is no mere abstraction. It is seen working in our daily lives through various agencies.

THE SUN SHINES

First, consider Nature. Wherever we go, nature is fundamentally the same, and gives out its blessings with perfect justice, without any prejudice or discrimination. The sun shines, the moon beams and the stars twinkle, flowers bloom and birds sing everywhere, to anybody. Likewise, nature causes seeds to grow when we sow them, and rewards us with crops if we work for them. If we properly seek, nature is always ready to comfort, teach, inspire or sustain us. Truly, "Nature is a revelation of God", as Longfellow has said.

The second agency of Providence I find in human nature. People change, and there are differences of customs and languages, but the human nature remains essentially the same. I believe in the sanity of human nature, in spite of many apparent facts to refute it. By and large, men and women everywhere react similarly. Kindness is returned by kindness, hate by hate. Under certain circumstances, men often can be very unreasonable and cruel, but not all the people can be so all the time. Even bad people can be won if we persist in patience and sincerity. Confucius said: "Virtue is not left to stand alone; it will have neighbors." That is true to human nature. There may be some who will not understand us, but there are always some who will. Our experiences show that, wherever we go, we are always blessed with unexpected good friends. If we hate or suspect others, we become afraid of them; but if we love and believe everybody, then we will find there is really no bad people in the world, and everybody will become our friend.

HAND OF PROVIDENCE

Consider next the beneficent social institutions. Hospitals, libraries, museums, parks, social service centres, and others of similar kind. They are agencies through which the hand of Providence is working for the good of everybody. The law is our friend and protector if we respect and follow it, although it may become our enemy if we violate it. Then the Christian Church, whose life is God's love for humanity, is everywhere trying to do its best, in spite of hostile ideas and forces at work in the world. Letters we receive almost daily from friends who ventured East, testify with one voice the hand of Providence working through the Christian Church.

I believe in the reasonableness of the Universe. It will not let us down, if we persist to the end in the way of truth, justice and love. "He that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved." Then we will find, that even what seem to be misfortune, will in the end turn out to be blessings.

There is always an element of uncertainty in facing the unknown, whether of time or place. But we need not fear nor worry. The unfailing hand of Providence is working in every place, and will continue to do so until the end of time. Let us have faith, and with confidence and courage, face the unknown, in order that we may not fail but may contribute our utmost for the bringing in of a better world.

The Great Novel

The "first great story" of the evacuation and relocation of evacuees from the Pacific coast has yet to be written. Maybe it is too early for that story to be created; maybe the writers among the evacuees are too close to actual events to have the dispassionate outlook on their creative efforts which mark all enduring works of literature.

A good example of this being "too close to things" as a barrier to profound analytical study of men, motives and events is the phenomenon of the number of poor-written books about any war while that certain war is going on. During the first World War, Arthur Guy Empey, Gertrude Atherton and Ambassador Gerard were authors of books dealing with the war which sold in enormous numbers at the time they were written. Yet such titles as "Over the Top", "Home Fires in France" and "My Four Years In Germany" would draw a blank stare from the present generation. Even such a realistic account as "Under Fire" by Henri Barbusse is only vaguely remembered in comparison to the powerful novels about that war written ten or twenty years later. There is no denying the enduring quality of Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front", Hemingway's "Farewell to Arms", Romain's "Verdun" and Brittain's "Testament to Youth".

Many of the books about the present war have been written by war correspondents and as such bear the imprint of hasty production which necessarily attend the need to curry to the public tastes while events are still fresh in mind. These books are filled with the action of events which the authors witnessed first-hand, but they lack the maturity of understanding which comes only from long reflection over causes and results.

The same condition applies to any potential story about the evacuees. Most likely it will be written by someone who is now "going through the mill" since such a person will know intimately the joys and sorrows of the life in housing centres, but he or she will find it difficult to reach the detachment necessary to set down his observations and thoughts in the cool spirit which characterizes a solid piece of literary work. It may take a year—or years—of respite before that person can truly evaluate his experiences; but there is wealth of literary talent among the evacuees and we know that the "great story" is coming—that the germ of its creation is now being mulled over in the mind of the potential writer of this epic of our time.

—TOPAZ TREK

DEAR MR. EDITOR...

CARTIER, Ont.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

Clicking along now through northern Ontario our party of relocees will be in Sudbury tonight. Tomorrow morning all of us—now thirty strong—will heave a collective sigh of relief, stretch some tired and aching muscles, rub sleepy grimy eyes, and unload at Toronto's Union Station.

At Medicine Hat, two days and nights and 1600 miles ago, our interior ghost town party stopped over for three hours, catching the mainline Dominion at 1 a.m. There we met the Security Commission's Mrs. Booth, whose untiring efforts for relocation have caused this party to be dubbed "Mrs. Booth's Pilgrimage." On the same train were Kay Kitamura and brother from Tashme, Winnipeg bound, Mrs Jean Nitta out from Bridge River headed for Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Kimura, also from Bridge River and for Hamilton.

This is the second trans-continental trip for me, and I've found it even more interesting than the first. Chiefly, I think, it's because so many names are so familiar now, that it's rarely a long stretch goes by without someone of us dashing to the door hoping for a glimpse of a friend, an acquaintance or just a fellow-evacuee.

Through Southern Alberta, for instance, one station after another is familiar. Burmis, where the fellows were logging, McLeod, Kipp, Coalhurst, Lethbridge, Chin, Coaldale, Barnwell, Cranston, Taber . . . someone knows someone on a sugar beet farm almost everywhere.

In Saskatchewan, it's Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Regina—where we met Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hori on a windy morning. In Manitoba where we ran into snow, Portage la Prairie, High Bluff, Marquette, Winnipeg.

Northern Ontario is just as familiar. At Fort Williams two girls stopped off to see their brothers, and there we met Haro Arano and Tuck Maruyama, Port Arthur, a brief stop at Schreiber and frantic waving at the camp a few miles down the line, Jackfish, woods in the rain at Neys where many former internees are working. At Angler we were joined by five fellows just released, glad to be out, and southward-bound. Roy Matsumoto and Buck Hira were a couple of them. White River and Chapleau—where the first one hundred nationals were supposed to have gone a long way back—are behind us; we might see the Miyazawa boys by chance at Sudbury. Then for the last night aboard this little self-contained world of ours, the city, and OH BOY!!!

TOM

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NISEI VOICES

Dear Joe:

By F. A. M.
YARD CREEK, B. C.

Dear Joe:

How's the kid? The whole gang is playing ball these days. Yeah, we pick up teams and we do all right. Walking them three miles to the grounds is no cinch tho'. And whaddya know, the other day I got two hits in a game. Maybe the wind was with me.

Say, remember the good old days when we used to play with taped balls? When we were losing 1-0 at the school grounds on Granville Street and with two guys on, I hit a straight ball that went for a beautiful liner going into the left field? And I was just rounding second when Dave in left field comes a-running and yells it was a homer and it busted a big store window across the street after bouncing on the street-car tracks? And now everybody was two blocks ahead of me because I stopped to pick up the bats and mitts that got left behind? And how for over a month after every time a police car came along we felt scared and tried to look as innocent as heck?

So you've got gals to cheer you at your Sunday games! Remember our league games when we used to play early Sunday morning and we'd hardly ever have any fans around? And that time when that knockout that was slender, tender and tall came by the left field fence and Tak dropped an easy pop-fly? Of course, we won that game but Tak sure got razzed.

Remember how we used to crowd into the corner store after the games and guzzle cokes? How Mac drank three Pepsi's and they bothered him all day?

And remember when we used to go to the ball-park on passes? When that Kansas City coloured team came to town with Satchell Paige? And that time he warmed up in front of the bleachers and we were watching him more than the game? How the catcher struck a red pencil in the ground and told Satch to throw a curve around it? And how our eyes popped when he did throw a curve around it. And how our eyes popped more when he did it three times in a row? How the guys scrambled for the ball he tossed up to us? And how we used to get heck from the ushers for hiding any balls that were fouled into the bleachers?

And the time we went to Powell Grounds to see a ball game? And how the game turned out to be a fizz but the girls sitting next to us turned out to be a wow! We took 'em to Ernies after . . . that was before he moved into that big corner store . . . and how crowded the place was? Those dames are in Slocan now, both of 'em. Jimmy says he's doing okay with the tall one with the nice legs.

Speaking of gals, remember those Labor Day games at Athletic Park between the Asahis and the American team—and how the Asahis would walk over them every year and put in all the spares in the last innings? How we used to wander around the grandstand just to look at the nice-looking gals? How you used to say that most Japanese girls that were candid [illegible] a battleship?

Which reminds me—how is the [illegible]? Is she still treating you right? [illegible] [illegible] and George [illegible] their regards. They're okay except [illegible] grounder with [illegible] George is having his annual [illegible] arm.

By the way, how's your curve this year? Wish you were [illegible] [illegible] Write you again [illegible]

(Ed. note: Poor F.A.M., he's so wrapt up in a certain friend that his columns always wander back to femmes . . . they started with Bull Session. But strictly between you and me, his recent Tashme visit wasn't just to see his fond family. No siree . . . somebody is just floating in the clouds and I hope he doesn't come-down-too-fast . . . I hope.

Next week we'll have a very "cosmo" column from Kaslo . . . and hustle-up M.I. in New Denver.)

RELOCATION

Mrs. Booth Investigates Jobs

The majority of 35 young Nisei accompanying Mrs. C. V. Booth are headed for positions in Albert College, Belleville and Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph or in private homes with the exception of nine who will be permitted to select employers in Toronto, Hamilton or Montreal, The New Canadian learned. The small number of young men will be accepting factory work or houseboy positions.

While in Eastern Canada, Mrs. Booth will visit Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal, where she will investigate conditions which Nisei girls may find in domestic positions now being offered.

The itinerary for the trip is tentatively planned as follows: Toronto, May 26; Montreal, May 31; Ottawa, June 3; Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph and London, June 5 to 10.

In Vancouver, George Collins, Chief Japanese Placement Officer, state that Mrs. Booth should be back in Vancouver by the first week in June "with a real story about jobs and conditions. Then she will be visiting interior housing centres to tell the evacuees what there is for them."

Japanese men are taking logging jobs offered to them in logging areas outside of the defence area in B. C., Mr. Collins stated. During April, a total of 70 Japanese loggers were placed.

* * *

In the latest list issued from Mrs. Booth's office in Vancouver, the following persons were reported to have left during April for employment east of the Rockies.

* * *

TORONTO: Hideo Shigei, Roy Matsui, Margaret Nagata, Marian Yamanaka, Toshio Nakai, Hanae Nishi, Mary Nishijima, Kusaku Takahashi, Yasuo Adachi, Yoshiko Makimoto, **Tsuruo Naka, Tsutomi Yamashita, Tatsuro Suzuki.**

FORT WILLIAM: Yoshitomi Inouye, Masahide Higo, Eikichi Kageta.

WINONA: Sam Matsugu, Hideo Shinohara, Setsuo Kuwabara, James, Masao and Robert Miyasaka, Masa Miyasaka, Mr. and Mrs. Makiji Miyasaka.

MONTREAL: Tucker Morito, Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Suzuki.

CHATHAM: Toshio Ohori, George Uyehara.

HAMILTON: Mrs. Kikue Hikida, James Hasegawa; and to other points in Ontario—Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Shiga, David Kobayashi, Yoshino Uenobu, Mariye Uenobu, Mitsue Shintani, Mizue Shintani, Mr. and Mrs. Seiki Nozaki, Mr. and Mrs. Masatoshi Umetsu, Masakichi Marubayashi, Kiichi Noguchi, Jutaro Kitano, Mr. and Mrs. Hyuma Oda, Mrs. Hisao Ichiye.

WINNIPEG: Mrs. Tamaye Yagi.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA: M. Kawahira, S. Ryomoto, Kozo Saito, Mrs. Yoshiko Tanouye.

● Mr. G. C. Rundle, LONDON, Ontario, wishes to employ a Japanese couple, the woman to act as cook and the man as houseman. There are only two adults in the household. The salary will be $50 per month and after six months, will be raised to $60. He would be quite willing to accept a middle-aged couple provided, of course, their health is good. Mr. and Mrs. Marubashi were employed in this home and were very happy. They said that "they had never before had such a pleasant home or congenial surroundings." They left Rundles' to establish a boarding house. Persons interested should write to Mrs. C. V. Booth.

Many 24th Visitors at New Denver

NEW DENVER.—The large crowd attending the annual Victoria Day celebrations sponsored by the New Denver Community Club enjoyed a day crammed with many items. Excellent weather brought many visitors from outside districts.

A program of children's sports started the day in the morning under the direction of Nisei school teachers.

A softball game between the New Denver girls' team and the Rosebery girls' team was won by the hostesses, 36-8.

Throughout the day the hot dog stand under the direction of the Women's Institute did a rushing business and the midway proved a great success. Music was provided on the field by a public address system.

Becoming Adept in Farming

TABER.—Farmers have practically completed signing up for increased acreage, although beet worker problem remains unchanged, unsettled and indefinite. Probably the 30,000 acre increase in Southern Alberta will be coped in some way or another. Beet seeding is now all finished and thinning will start soon, although in this district it will most likely commence around the first of June owing to the wet weather and heavier snowfall than usual in the winter.

The Japanese settlers are becoming adept in farm jobs, milking, driving horses and tractors and playing the role of the cowboy. Chasing steers is [illegible] fun everyone finds and the saddle horses are so trained that they do the routine practically by themselves.

The softball games have become a real interest tending to draw away the [illegible], if any, just in our direction by the [illegible]. First it was just a game of hard ball catch and pitch, then a [illegible] of three games of a [illegible] with the Taber High School.

Although it is a little early to forecast [illegible] the X-B.C. [illegible] in a [illegible] of three friendly series with the School, [illegible] Taber [illegible] mond competition in a big way.

X-B.C., being the main attraction, the league is composed of the Taber High School, ex-grads, business men, Roman Catholics and apparently more Alberta teams to follow. Games are scheduled on Sundays, weather permitting.

However, an uncertainty exists concerning all the Nisei players because of their jobs on the farms on a monthly basis. The tentative line-up is at any rate, Kenny Sakamoto, Eikichi Ishida, Eddy Sakamoto, Kijo Kunonaga, Chiu, Roy and Sid Adachi, Mickey Hayashi, Wayne Sakamoto, Nobby and Min Sasaki, Johnny Yamabe, Herbie Matsui, Joe Teshima and Frank Sato.

* * *

TABER.—The first two games were dropped by the X-B.C. outfit in their recent clashes with Barnwell and the Roman Catholic [illegible].

Poor support to pitcher Eddie Sakamoto of the Barnwell game in a tense [illegible] of 12 [illegible] X-B.C. [illegible] 27-7. X-B.C.'s [illegible] and batting clicked [illegible] in the second game for the [illegible] to go down in defeat [illegible] with the [illegible]

● High and Low
(Continued from P. 2)

no pressure, no children, nothing to look forward to . . . let them talk. She was happy, for soon she would rejoin her husband.

Slowly, almost painfully, she retraced her steps to the gate. As her feet took their first step on the wooden walk, the sun was a red ball on the water's edge. Seagulls [illegible] squawking continuously in circles. **A gentle breeze began to blow in from the river. Lanterns** [illegible] **to sparkle on the river. Slowly she left the cemetery. She would come back again in three months . . . if she had not joined him before . . .**

Teachers' Summer School At New Denver July 19

NEW DENVER. A basic training summer school for interior town teachers was the pleasant announcement made by Miss Hide A. Hyodo, school director, this week.

The school will take place at New Denver from July 19 to August 13. A number of qualified teachers have been enlisted from Vancouver to give instructions, she stated. L. R. Lord, principal of the Normal School in Vancouver will open the session and attend for about a week. The instructors will be:

Mr. Boyes, Normal School; Miss Manning, Normal School; Mrs. Lee, physical training, Normal School; Mr. Boltwood, chairman of Lemon Aids Committee and Miss V. Campbell, Model School. Reference books will be sent for the teachers' use from the Vancouver Normal School.

At present a canvas is being made of all possible accommodations in New Denver for teachers coming from other centres to attend the school. Some accommodations will be available but those who have personal friends who can take them in are requested to plan their stay thus.

Miss Hyodo stated she was certain that the teachers would benefit greatly from their three-week study.

Choose Church Committee

NEW DENVER.—A full committee of officers was elected for the New Denver Buddhist Church at a meeting held last week. The president is Heisaburo Yamamoto.

Others on the committee include: T. Okutsu, I. Ebata, B. Okugawa, J. Kumagai, M. Tanaka, T. Ohara, K. Miwa, S. Aihoshi, Y. Kobori, K. Yoshioka, S. Mori, S. Ikegami, J. Tanaka and S. Ohashi.

OBITUARY

CHOKICHI IGARASHI

There passed away on May 17 at Sandon, B. C., Chokichi Igarashi, aged 70 years, a native of Kanagawa-ken.

Funeral services took place at the Sandon Buddhist Temple under the direction of the Japanese committee. Cremation took place at New Denver.

* * *

MASAE SATO

There passed away suddenly on May 25, Mrs. Misae Sato, beloved wife of Shinji Sato, chairman of the Manitoba Japanese Committee. Funeral services took place in Winnipeg on May 27. Rev. Akagawa officiated. Mr. Sato expresses deep appreciation to all friends in Manitoba for their kindness and sympathy.

Cosmopolitan Society Organized in Coaldale

COALDALE.—The Coaldale Young the Cosmopolitan Society was recently organized here, following the disbanding of the Coaldale Nisei Society. The membership is open to all young people in the community and weekly meeting is held every Thursday evening in the Coaldale United Church.

Roy Oshiro, formerly of Vancouver, heads the Society as president. Others on the executive are:

Shirley Wade, vice-president; Julia Graham, secretary and George Oshiro, treasurer. Rev. L. R. MacDonald and Miss H. Bartling have kindly consented to act as honorary president and advisor.

To end the first half of the year before the busy farm season, an outdoor roast was held two weeks ago. Picnics and hikes are planned for the summer months.

"PROPERTY"

(Continued from P. 1)

ASK FOR INJUNCTION

The solicitor's and counsel work in this procedure would be about the same as the previous procedure under consideration, stated the letter. Under the ordinary procedure, three court actions would have been necessary if the Association wished to proceed to the highest courts of law. They would be the Supreme Court of British Columbia, the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada.

Belief that the Government would not refuse permission to go to court is expressed in the letter. However, in case of refusal, two other methods of action are being closely studied.

GENEROUS DONATION

A generous donation from Mr. Itsutaro Tanemura of Salmon Arm, B.C. in commemoration on the recent marriage of his eldest daughter is gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian.

Rumour General DeWitt May Be Relieved of West Coast Command

SAN FRANCISCO. — **Representative Richard J. Welch, (Rep., Cal.) said he understood that Lieut.-Gen. John L. DeWitt would be relieved of his western defense command because the officer and the war department had different ideas on the question of re-admitting Japanese to the west coast.**

The general, outspokenly, has resisted all attempts to modify his stand excluding Japanese, both American-born and aliens from the Pacific coast defense sector.

Leave for Pondossa

SANDON.—Nine men left Sandon two weeks ago to take employment with the Pondossa Pine Lumber Company's logging camp at Monte Lake in the Kamloops district. They are:

K. Nakata, Y. Tomotsugu, M. Sagara, K. Ide, T. Watanabe, K. Takeda, H. Ui, A. Kimura and N. Fujimoto.

They left Sandon, it is understood, with the assurance that they would be able to return during the winter months when they would be unemployed.

Ontario's Luckiest

Perhaps the luckiest and the best treated Nisei in Ontario is Gisho Hiramatsu who is employed as a gardener by a Mr. Thompson at his residence near Ridgetown.

Hiramatsu's wages is $100 a month and his living quarters consist of a living room, a bedroom, a bathroom and a storeroom. In his living room one will find a grand piano and a comfortable chesterfield set.

Mr. Thompson who has a son overseas and one at college, is a millionaire with three large firms and eight hundred acres of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson treat Gisho just like one of their own sons.

Show Art Work

KASLO. — Works of A. P. Allsebrooke, local artist, and Jane and Roy Miyashita will be shown in Rev. Shimizu's office in the Langham Building this Saturday, June 5 from 11 to 4.

A number of drawings from the Vancouver Art Gallery and the recently-held Trail Salon will be also shown. Mr. Allsebrooke cordially invites the public to attend.

Round the Towns...

Lemon Creek Courier

Community Spends Happy Day

House 4 Victorious in Track and Field

BY JOHN TOKIWA, LEMON CREEK SCHOOL REPORTER

On Lemon Creek! Our fame goes before,
'Cause we're the school with "esprit de corps";
Proud are we of white and blue
And reason we have you'll see it, too.
Nothing can daunt us; we are the kind
Who work together; we're of one mind.
Yes, our school is loyal, true,
Hurrah for the white and blue!

sang some five hundred lusty voices as the winners were announced at the first Sports Day of Lemon Creek School.

A typically sunny day dawned on the twenty-fourth of May to help make this great event a tremendous success. During the past few weeks, the entire staff and the student body worked and practiced with a grand spirit of co-operation right through marching drills, track eliminations, and pep meets.

Gay streamers and pennants fluttering in the breeze, lilting strains of the school song played by Junji Ikeno's Harmonica Band and Bob Uno's accordion, house songs, house yells . . . May Day in Lemon Creek carried not only the school children but the whole community back to carefree days on the coast.

COMMENCED AT 10 A.M.

The program commenced at 10 a.m. with singing games by the Kindergarten children, followed by the primary grades who displayed their speed on the track. Members of the Students' Council and the Prefects were in charge, with John Tokiwa as master of ceremonies.

The afternoon program was opened with an address by Noboru Matsuba, president of the Students' Council. Kunio Suyama, president of Division 3 announced the events.

With judges Miss H. Gutteridge, Mrs. H. Avis and Mrs. T. Akiyama looking on, the Maypole dance was staged by three grade 2 classes, with Division 16 carrying off the shield.

Between the various races at regular intervals, marching drills in intricate formations were displayed by the four houses with the Tigers (House 2) coming out on top. Judges were Mr. A. M. Naismith, assistant supervisor, Constable Smith and Mr. C. Tanaka.

CHAMPIONS ANNOUNCED

After the grand march around the field, the following champions were announced: juniors—Sue Kimura, Yoshinori Fujino; intermediates—Mitsuko Yano, George Yamazaki; seniors—Shizumi Fujino, Hideichi Yamazaki.

Winning house of the day was the Skylarks (House 4) with the grand total of 146 points. Next came the Cardinals (House 3) followed by Aces (House 1) and the Tigers.

The Sports Day programme was brought to a close with a snake parade led by the Skylarks carrying the white and blue pennants of the winners.

Was it a success? Well . . . . .

2 — 4 — 6 — 8 —

Who do we appreciate . . . . .

LEMON CREEK! LEMON CREEK! RAH! RAH! RAH!

Bayfarm School Opened Amid Colorful Scene

BAYFARM. — On the school round completely decorated in tri-colored drapes of red, white and blue, formal opening ceremony of the Bayfarm school, attended by over two thousand persons was held last week.

Following addresses by principals Rev. T. Tsuji and Miss Yoshiko Isnabe, messages of congratulations were given by representatives of the girls' club, the Buddhist Church and other organizations from the interior towns. Y. Shoji occupied the chair.

A display of students' work was given and later tea was served for teachers and guests in the hall which was adorned with "Kobana" and beautiful artificial flowers made by girls of Popoff.

Although the school was constructed for Bayfarm children, students are attending the school from Slocan City and Popoff. The present number of students is five hundred and eighty-eight.

PRAIRIE TRAVELS

By TAKAICHI UMEZUKI

Prairie Farms Life of Hope, Plans and Ambitions For the Future

Leaving Kaslo on May 1st, I took a hurried two-week trip inspecting the general conditions of the Japanese settlers in Alberta and British Columbia and this is what I saw, heard and talked about during my travels.

THE PRAIRIE. The prairie is a vast land, flat as far as the eye can see, giving life to people of many racial origin and customs. As the land is wide, the people too are broad-minded and welcome those who wish to start a new life. The prairie is a rich and fertile land ready to help any man seeking to begin a new life.

British Columbia may boast of her beautiful mountains, her surging rivers and her virgin forests but the prairies are not without beauty too. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are not a monotonous land of flat dreary land as so many people imagine. No, they are a land with a beauty and a grandeur wholly of their own.

On the Alberta sugar beet farms, the snow-capped Rockies lie just above the horizon, visible to the settlers working on their valuable crops. There are the rivers; and the trees in abundance are along these rivers, the Oldman, the Red, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan.

During the night the northern lights are visible and fireflies enchant the Manitoba beet workers, rising memories in their hearts of childhood days.

LIFE OF HOPE. In this report I am not attempting to present only the shining side of the prairie picture. Sugar beet work is hard work crammed into two or three months. Personally, I have never done it. But what impressed me most of all was the spirit with which the settlers are tackling their jobs, something which the people west of the Rockies cannot, no matter how much they try, imagine.

A Commission official told the Japanese committee in Picture Butte that the B. C. people slouched around, scared to raise their heads to meet a questioning eye. It was exaggerated, yes, but I have come to appreciate that statement for I have seen the prairie settlers and I have seen the interior housing people.

I believe that for the greater majority of the people now in the ghost-towns, a movement to an independent life would be most beneficial. When I think of the folks living out there, families working as one, I cannot understand why some people wish to remain here. There is a life of hope and ambition for the future in Alberta and Manitoba.

* * *

LETHBRIDGE. Lethbridge is the centre of the districts in southern Alberta and has a population of 15,000. It is a prosperous city and all day farmers stream in to do their shopping, and mail and army planes drone constantly over the city. Just outside the city flows the Oldman River which is the official border dividing the sugar beet areas into north and south.

In the Lethbridge Northern District there are the towns of Coalhurst, Kipp, Nobleford, Barons, Diamond City, Shaughnessy, Picture Butte, Iron Springs and Turin. The southern district is composed of Coaldale, Barnwell, Taber, Sterling, Raymond, Welling, Magrath and Glenwood. In this wide area are scattered 546 families totalling 2661 persons. Two Japanese committees, one for each district are established.

* * *

MR. RUSSELL. On Monday morning I visited the B.C. Security Commission's office in the Metcalfe Block and there met Mr. A. E. Russell, supervisor. He gave me some general information regarding sugar beet settlers. He stated that 175 families had requested for transfer to other farms and that the majority of them had been moved and they were now satisfied in their new homes. Reasons given for wish to transfer seemed to be because of disagreement between grower and worker, insufficient acreage for the family, lack of adequate housing or wish for a better location.

Mr. Russell declared that there was no cause for worry since relief would be given and is given to families in need. Relief would be given in this fashion. If a couple earned $400, two-thirds ($266) would be directed toward food. Rate for the couple is $20 per month and in this particular case the Commission would not give relief because they would have sufficient income for their food and other necessary expenditures for the twelve months of the year. A family of six with an income of $600 per year, however, would receive relief at the standard rate for two months of the year because $40 per month for food would last the family's two-thirds ($400) only ten months of the year.

The Commission's office in Lethbridge struck me as similar to a very popular doctor's office with people patiently waiting to see the supervisor with various businesses.

* * *

COAL AND FOOD. Alberta Japanese, wherever they may be situated, find that there is a coal-mine close at hand and fuel can be purchased very cheaply. Coal used for cooking is priced as low as $2.50 per ton and the best coal purchasible at one mine is priced at $5 per ton. Transportation charges of $1 per ton are avoided for the most part by the willingness of the employers to bring the fuel to their workers by truck.

Prices of food are also low. At present, egg can be purchased at 20 cents per dozen and at certain season of the year they go down as low as 25 cents for two dozens, one settler said. The people in Alberta have a custom of buying a whole or a half a pig during fall and winter seasons hanging it outside and using it as necessary. They also preserve many things and thus, although living well they are still economical. Many employers supply eggs, vegetables and meat for the help they had received in the various farm chores.

A SACK OF FLOUR. Among the employers there are some who emigrated to this prairie land at the conclusion of the first World War with only "a sack of flour and a pound of tea." With meagre possessions and fortitude against hardships they set up their farms. Their racial origins are varied and include Hungary, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Yugo-Slavia and England.

Among them, as in any other group of people, there are the good and the bad. Some, remembering their early days, expected Japanese to lead the same sort of life. For instance [illegible] said that an Hungarian worker [illegible] to do a full day's work [illegible] and bread toasted [illegible]. The employers themselves in many cases have a standard [illegible] which is not very high and Japanese who "worry about the standard of living on the [illegible] which is of course an entirely different tune from pre-evacuation days."

MORE NEXT WEEK.

インテリアタウンの學校教師夏季講習會開始

七月中旬からニューデンヴァーで

（ニューデンバー發）インテリアタウンの學校教師に基本的訓練を與へるための夏期學校が七月十九日から八月十三日までニューデンヴァーで開かれる事になつた旨兵頭教育監督から發表された。同學校の講師陣はロード氏によつて組織され、同氏も約一週間擔當する外、次の有名の教師達がインストラクターとして晩香坡から來て三週間に亘り直接指導に當る筈である。

△晩香坡師範學校からボーイェ氏△ミス・マツシング（保育）の三名△學習補助委員會長のギルトウツド氏△モデル教師ミス・キヤンベル

教師用の各種教材書などが晩香坡師範學校から寄贈されることになつて居て教師方から夏期學校に出席する教師達のために宿泊所その他の施設が現在着々進められて居るが、出席希望者でニューデンヴァーに知人のある者は出來るだけ宿舍をつけてもらふ樣にと希望されてゐる。

ペイファーム校の正式開校式

（スローカン通信）日本人公立學校の正式開校式は五月廿四日を期して豫定外の成功裡に擧行された。ペイファーム區に建築された學校は、同地の兒童は勿論スローカン市内及びポプオフの兒童をも收容して居り、全生徒數は五百八十人餘に達して居る。開校式は同校の父兄教師會主催の下に校庭の大廣場を式場としてコミシヨン當局、マンナー市長、宗教家、各地日本人委員會代表又は教育關係白人有志等も招待して左記の順序で開式が擧行された。

▲同會庄司委員長▲オーカナダ合唱▲式辭並、田邊校長▲來賓祝辭スワン市長、ペイファーム山下五十治、市内聯絡委員、ポプオフ川尻碧一、レモンクリーキ川原儀平、ニューデンバー高島專次、女子青年會栗田淑子、坂田アサ子、佛教會渡邊傳平▲アンドン、ローズベリーよりの祝電及祝文披露

第二式には學童の遊戯教練があり參集者二千餘に達し大成功を極めたが式後ホールに於て來賓及び教師を招待して茶菓の饗應あり、會場には四角二條月泉流門弟の生花ポプオフ女子青年會員の手になる造花が飾られ日人來賓の賞讃は一通りでなかつた。尚六時から九時までを一般在留者の觀覽に供したが兒童に對してはノートブック、ペンシル等を記念品として贈與した。

レモンクリーキ校

（レモンクリーキ通信）四月初旬正式に開校したレモンクリーキ學校では、不足してゐた机なども到着して現在ではグレード一を除く他は全部一日中學習出來るやうになつたが教師用の机は未だ一個もなく黒板も八教室だけで四教室は小黒板を使用し殘りの六室は黒板なしといふ状態である。内田絢子孃と校長に二十五名の教師が四百九十五名の學童を指導してゐるが合唱唱歌の練習や火事の時の訓練なども行はれて居り行儀作法なども厳格に行はれてゐる。尚五月二十四日の公休日に父兄姉妹後援の下に擧行されたレモンクリーキ・スクールのスポーツデーは教師と生徒總出で組立てたマーチングドリル、競技、ペップミート等の各種プログラムがあり盛況だつた。

日米の非戰闘員交換計畫

實現の可能性ありと發表さる

（聯合通信ワシントン發）日本政府筋では、日本當局の支配下にあるアメリカ、カナダ並に南米の非戰闘員と米國政府の下にある日本人非戰闘員との交換第二回計畫はその實現に可能性ある旨を申し送つたと米國軍事當局で發表した。右の交換交渉は現在日米當局間に進められてゐるのであるが第一回交換は昨夏行はれ、約米人千五百カナダ人百二十名の非戰闘員が米加に在つた日本人と交換されたのであつた。

重慶の攻略

日本軍旣に開始

（聯合通信重慶發）日本軍は揚子江河口より約一千哩上流の宜昌區域までを開いて軍需品の供給路とし同區域には歩兵、戰車、航空各部隊を集結して重慶への攻略計畫が開始されて居る旨重慶側の軍部情報部から發表して居る。湖北省西部方面に於ける揚子江遡上進攻は既に相當の進捗を見せ日本の砲艦は揚子江の清掃工作を行ひながら宜昌まで汽艇やジャンク等が軍需品を輸送出來るやうにし、日本軍の艦艇が宜昌下流八十三哩の沙市まで遡江して來て居るが、此の揚子江の供給路開通策に成功した日本軍の重慶攻略力は餘程強化するものと見られて居る。

◇

（聯合通信ニユーヨーク發）東京發電としてベルリンのラヂオが報ずるところによると日本の柳本作戰軍少將は、勇敢なる戰鬪の後軍艦沈沒と共に溺死したといふ。

アルバタの若い新首相

（エドモントン發）アルバータ州の新首相にはエーバーハート内閣の内相兼通商産業相だつたイー・シー・マンニング氏が就任した。同氏は一九三五年に僅か廿六歲でカナダの史上最も若い大臣となり今回も三十四歲でカナダに於ける州首相中の最弱年者の記錄を作つた。

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DRYGOODS

● Men's Two Piece Underwear

Penman's 71, per suit	$2.50
Stanfields, 1700, per suit	3.00
Stanfields, 3200, per suit	3.50
Stanfields AC, per suit	4.50

● Men's Work Pants

Caribou Brand, dark blue, pr.	1.75
Caribou Brand, khaki, pr.	1.85
	2.25

● Men's Work Socks

2½ lb., grey, pr.	$ .50

● Boys' Underwear, Two Piece

Penman's 71, per suit	$1.58

● Boys' Summer Underwear

Atlantic Combinations, suit	$ .69
Superknit Combinations, suit	.69

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Rice Bran, 100 lb. Sacks	$1.55 Sack
Soya Beans, 100 lb. Sacks	6.60 Sack
Salted Salmon	$15.10 per 100 lbs.
(Minimum Case .. 50 lbs.)	
Salted Herrings 25 lb. case	$3.75
50 lb. case	$5.95

● These prices are F.O.B. Vancouver, Freight and Cartage extra.

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◉男用アンダーウエア上下▲ペンマンス七一號二弗五十仙▲スタンフィールド一七〇〇號三弗▲同三二〇〇號三弗五十仙▲同エーシー四弗五十仙●男用仕事パンツ▲カリブーブランド（ダークブルー）一弗七十五仙▲同カーキ一弗八十五仙二弗廿五仙▲男用仕事靴下五十仙▲ボーイス・アンダーウエア上下ペンマンス七一號一弗五十八仙▲ボーイス・夏アンダーウエア▲アトランチック・コンビネーション六十九仙▲スーパーニット・コンビネーション六十九仙（以上は送料不要）◉米ヌカ百斤一弗五十五仙▲大豆百斤六弗六十仙▲塩鮭十五弗十仙（最低五十斤箱）▲塩鰊廿五斤箱三弗七十五仙五十斤箱五弗九十五仙（以上は晩市渡し値段）◉日本藥品はまだ澤山ありますから御注文下さい郵税は私共で持ちます

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消息

▲スローカンシチーの重田房造氏は昨年五月以來時計修繕を開業してゐるが一周年を迎へて顧客への御禮の意味で一層勉強して用命に應ずる由▲グリンウッドの久岡純予氏は和歌山縣人松村松之助氏の現住所を探してゐる。

死亡

▲四月十五日發病レヴェルストック市立病院に入院中だつたソルスコアキャンプの福岡縣人安部但馬氏は五月十九日死去、身寄りなき爲友人及委員會の世話で二十日各キャンプ代表並に知人多數參列のもとにレヴェルストック葬儀社に於て佛式に依る告別式を執行、遺骸は茶毘に附する爲晩市へ送られた▲五月廿五日ウイニペッグで病死した佐藤信次氏夫人正惠氏の葬儀は廿七日赤川牧師司式の下に行はれたが遺族は遠方からも多數の會葬者があつた事を深謝してゐる▲グランドフオークスの日本人協會幹事松宮增雄氏夫人キミ子氏（二八）は五月廿六日同地病院で男兒を分娩したが死産にて難産に苦しみ同日午後遂に死去廿九日合同教會にて小倉牧師司式の下に葬儀を執行、本年四歲の男子を殘して死去されたので一般白人は同情して居り農繁期にも拘らず多數の會葬者があつた。

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開業一周年御禮

昨年五月當スローカンに移動致しコミッション當局の許可を得て時計修繕業を開業以來一ケ年、各地の皆樣より多大の御愛顧を蒙りました段紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

私は日本よりの時計職で過去三十餘年此の職に專心して居りましたが是迄は多くの皆樣に接する機會を得なかつたところ昨年當地にて開業の結果親しく皆樣の御引立に預りました。今後とも修繕は確實に安價を以て御用命に應じますから何卒倍舊の御愛顧を御願致します

時計修繕業に全身精工業

重田房造

◎最近各種時計材料が豊富しましたので各方面より御修理の繕に特に注意して確實、敏速に取扱ひます

妻 正惠 儀今回病氣惡化し當市セントジョセフ病院にて手當て中でしたが遂に五月廿五日午後十時十分永眠いたしました。葬儀は廿七日午後三時よりモーディ葬儀社に於て赤川牧師司式の下に執行いたしました。時節柄不便な地方から多數の御會葬を賜はり又病中は各地の同情ある各位より御見舞を受け御厚情を深く感謝致します。早速參上御禮申上ぐべき筈なれど取敢へず紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

五月二十八日

マニトバ州ウィニペッグ

夫 佐藤信次
子 [illegible]

佐藤正惠儀今同死去に際しては各州各地の友人知人より寄せられた御同情に對し深く感謝しつゝ紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

五月廿八日

在ウィニペッグ市 父 田村十次郎
兄 田村登
在カズロー 佐藤治四郎
在カズロー 佐藤惣右衛門
橋田秀方
熊谷觀藏
外親族一同

妻 キミ 儀嘗て姙娠中の處グランドフオークス病院に入院五月廿六日男子分娩せしも不幸死産に終り同日午後遂に死去致しました。葬儀は五月廿九日合同教會に於て執行致しました。其の節は多大なる御同情を賜はり且つ御香奠を頂き深く感謝致します。早速參上御禮申上ぐべき筈なれど取敢へず紙上を以て厚く御禮申上げます

五月三十日

夫 松宮增雄
長男
親族
友人

故 安部但馬 儀レヴェルストック市立病院に入院中の處五月十九日死去致しました。二十日午後二時同市レヴェルストック葬儀社に於て告別式執行致しました。其の節はわざわざ御會葬下され且つ御香奠を賜はり厚く御禮申上げます。茲に紙上を以て御禮申上げます

五月二十二日

ソルスコアー・ロードキャンプ

友人
委員會
外キャンプ一同

本紙援助を感謝

ピラミッド道路キャンプの田中市氏から本紙援助の寄贈金を頂きました紙上で厚く感謝いたします

不平を言ふ代りに感謝をもつて 總てを我慢し努力した報ひが現はる

アルバータ、マニトバ兩州南部訪問記（其の三）

五月五日、――朝のうちはレスブリッヂで色々の用をすまして午後のバスでレイモンドに向つた。横山牧師のお宅は市内にあるだらうと思つて道を尋ねながら可なり歩き廻つて漸く見付け出したら四五哩離れた郊外の方角に引つ越されたとの事を聞き歩き廻つた。そこで黒人驛で白人にきいたら、横山さんは知らぬが直ぐそこに日本人の家があると教へてくれたので行つて見ると藤森光雄氏の父のうちであつた。藤森君もゐたし河内方面の日本人農業組合の關元資助氏も居た。いろ／＼話してゐるうちに夕飯時になつて了ひ御馳走になつて藤森君にたのんで横山氏の宅へつれて行つて貰つた。

待ちに待つてゐて下さつた横山さんは「もう來る頃だが誠は佐田さん所へ先きに行つたのかも知れない」といふので四哩も先きの佐田[illegible]の所へ自動車で出かけられた後だつた。息子さんたちも話してゐるうちに横山さんも歸つて來られて「よかつた／＼」と喜んで下さる。併し佐田さんに早く會ひたいだらうといふので態々[illegible]代田氏を煩はしてトラックで佐田さんの所まで送り届けて下さる。横山さんも同行。

佐田さん御夫妻は六人の娘さんと共に昨年は五十二エーカーのビートを作つたのであるが、今年は百エーカーを頼んだので五十五エーカー[illegible]減るといふ程でのいることはない。家族が總出でやる時よりも却て能率を上げてゐる。娘さんたちも見事に喜んで勤めしてゐる。[illegible]ビート収穫が[illegible]

學校に行くといふ時に一番下の子供に着物を出して着せやうとしたら四時も短くなつてゐて夫れをつくり直すために どう！―一日學校を休ませました」とはミセス佐田のお話。日の出から日の入りすぎまでも過勞してゐた間にも子供さんらはグン／＼成長したのである。そこで會つた娘さんたちもみんなきれいで、男も女も生き／＼として顔色がよい。木がないと思つてゐた小原州に相當に木があつた事と共に驚かされたことの一つである。

「不平を言ふ代りに感謝をもつて總てを我慢し努力してきました。その結果、監主の方でもこちらの氣持を汲んでくれて段々良くなり、とても親切にしてくれます」

佐田さんたち一家は斯ういふ氣持で今年は一層の努力をしようと希望に胸をふくらませてゐるのであるが「どんな事があつても政府の補助は受けねばならぬで足らぬ所は保險金を借りて間に合はしてゐます、救濟を受けることは子供への影響が恐ろしいですからね」とも語つてゐる。

話はつきない。やがてレイモンドの先住者である藤田隆之氏と唐木三雄氏が來られて更に話ははづむ。藤田さんの自動車に乗せて貰ひ横山さんの宅へ歸りついたのは午前二時頃だつた。

「假りの居所」なぞご考へずに 先住者との協調が必要

レイモンドには元から居た日本人が四十家族ぐらゐある。その人たちはこれまで長い間かゝつて生活を開拓し土地の人々とのつき合ひ其他にも大いに努力してきてゐる人々である。昨春新に多數の日本人が入つて來たことは、先住の日本人にとつても力強いことであらうが、新住者たちも「假りの居所」なぞといふ考へでなしに、先住者と協調し先住者が開拓して來たところのものを更に發展させるといふ氣持が必要であらう。

完全に自活出來る様に 機會を與へる事に努力方を要望 アルバータの日本人委員會から

五月六日の午前中にはレイモンドのタウンホールでコミッション委員コリンス氏等と河南地方の日本人代表との會見が行はれた。大体はピクチュアビユートに於ける會合と同じであつたが、日本人側からは特に完全に自活の出來るやうに其の機會を與へることに努力して貰ひたいと要望した。（同じ事は河北委員會も希望）この點は所謂再定住を達成させる上に必須な條件であるのだが、同時に移動者自身も其の氣持になつて、カナダに於ける經濟的、社會的にも正常の生活を再興することに努力する必要があるであらう。コリンス氏は、ピーシー州以外への移動者に對してカメラを返す事になつたことや、何れラヂオも返す筈だが其の際何うしたが最もよいと思ふかといふやうな事を相談的に話してゐた。又リスター氏は「日本人だけがかたまつてピーシー州に於ける二の舞を演じないやうに」といふ點を特に希望してゐた。

レイモンドの先住 日本人の大農場

其の日の午後には藤田さんにお願ひして遠くマグラスまで自動車を走らして貰ひ、レイモンド南方の所謂ドライファームやハツトライトのコロニー等を見ることが出來た。横山さん御夫妻に子供さん二人、それに佐田さんも同行。

藤田さんや唐木さんはドライランドの一セクション、二セクションといふ廣い農地で麥を作り、膨大な面積を耕作してゐる。レイモンドの町から可なり南にあたる丘陵地までは云へないが谷あり岡ありといふ地面で東西一哩、南北二哩といつた目が届かぬ位での畑さでキャタピラーを運轉して麥の播種をしてゐた。どちらもレイモンドの町に住宅があり農園にも住居があつて農繁期にはそこで暮すといふやり方であるが農場にはブラックスミス・ショップもある。

レイモンドの南方二十數哩のマグラスで友人内田一作君が居る。内田君夫妻の居るところは廣い野ツ原の中の一軒家でマグラスの町から更に七哩も西へ寄つた地點である。七十頭あまりゐた食用の牛も大部分を市場に出してまだ二十頭あまり殘つて居るのを世話して居り、それが全部賣れたら他へ移る筈だつたらしいが地主がビートも作る事になつたので結局そこへ落ち付く事になるさうだ。家も普通の家だし、あらゆる意味に於いてかである。住めばわくまで[illegible]家の側にはまばらなれども林もある。晴耕雨讀するにはもつて來いの所のやうに見ゐるが、少々さびしいと云へぬこともなからう。

苺つくりでモウ一と奮發 ピーシーでの經驗を生かす所存

レイモンドには私の二十五年來の知人河野常吉氏の一家が來てゐる。家は砂糖工場の近くにあると判つたので工場の煙突目あてに七日の朝横山さんの家から歩いて行つたがわけなく見付かつた。大抵の家がさうであるやうに河野さんのうちも昨年一間を建て増したのである。ここには電氣もある。

河野さんはアボツツフオードで二十三年間苺を作りしてゐた人で「河野苺」とまで云はれるやうな好いものを出した程の熱心家である。何れはアルバータ州でも苺の出來るところへ行つて、もう一度腕をふるつて見る所存であるらしい。

河野さんの宅を辭してから私はカナダ砂糖會社のレイモンド工場に行き支配人のウツド氏や農事部長のテーラー氏に會つたのち工場を一覧させて貰つた。工場運轉の際には四百餘人の就働者があるさうで今でも百人ぐらゐ働いてゐるさうだがシュガービートをコンベアで運び上げて洗ひ、きざんで次々と[illegible]して行く工合なぞ、[illegible]工場に見る如きものがある。倉庫には砂糖の袋が見上げるばかり積んであり、グレーン・エレヴェーターのやうな貯藏ビンもある。同じ様な工場はピクチュアビユートにもあり、此の二つの工場でつくるシュガーの四割五分は日本人が汗を流して作つたものなのである。

テーラー氏が自動車で佐田さんの所まで送つてくれたので、もう一度訪ねた佐田さんはトラクターに乗つてビートの播種作業中だつたので[illegible]。原州の農地では雨が降つたら仕事は出來ないので、天氣のよい時はそれをのがさぬ様に長時間働くのである。

佐田さんの宅は昨年の夏使つたバスにもう一つ持つて來て二つを並べ其の間に[illegible]パーラーとベッドルームを造り[illegible]造作したのださうだが、[illegible]

[illegible]の經緯があるので、是非泊まるやうにとすゝめられたので泊まる事にしたが、朝のうちに一度レスブリッヂに行つて來る用事があつたので、自動車のライセンスを受けに行く佐田さんと共に[illegible]ジョージ君の自動車で連れて行つて貰つた。

ハウスオークする娘さんたち

五月八日、美しい夕陽を浴びたのち、昨夜もおそくまで佐田さんと話し込んだ爲朝起きて見れば家の前のデッキに薄氷が張つてゐたが寒くはない。今日は午後に[illegible]

レスブリッヂの[illegible]では今年の七月から十一月までステヂ[illegible]に働く日本人を相當數要するさうだ。大工さん一時間九十錢で[illegible]中島公明君も働いてゐる。[illegible]

（以下七頁につゞく）

ハツトライト集團の生活

レスブリッヂやレイモンドの街を通るものは、黒のハツトに黒の服でヒゲをはやした異様の白人を見かける。ハツトライトと呼ぶ集團の人々である。彼等はレイモンドの南方やクヱーリング等の方々にコロニーをもつてゐて百家族が一ケ所で共同の集團生活をしてゐる。百年前にドイツのミリタリズムに反對して國を追はれメキシコに行き、アメリカを経てカナダに來た者であるが今でも兵役に服する事を拒否してゐる。

彼等の生活は衣まで自家で一切の無駄を省き主に麥作りをしてゐるが食料品は勿論の事衣服も自給自足で靴から着物までコロニー内で製造する。コロニー内には數家の住宅から共同の炊事場（夫婦者は室だけ別）學校、禮拜堂があり炊事場や食堂なども總て一つで食事は皆が一緒ですますといふやり方で一種の原始共産体である。結婚した男子は上下のヒゲをはやしてる

ニューカナデアン

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同　伊藤良一
工場　辻弘太郎

社說

自縄自縛的なる聲明
オレンヂメン團体大會の決議

オレンヂメン團体ビーシー州支部では先週三日間に亘り晩市のホテル・ビオーリアに於て大會を開き、多くの決議を通過すると共に日系カナダ人の問題についても論議した。

同大會ではカナダの國民を一糸亂れず合一させることを主張すると共にあらゆる日本人を軍事防衛地帯から立ち退かせ戰後には日本へ送還せよと要請したほか、平和會議及び戰後の問題と關聯するグループに宗敎團体を參加せしめることに抗議を表明したり、カナダのシービーシー放送のプログラム發表に對して、特に英語よりも先きに佛語を使用することに抗議し、二國語を運ぶ學校や外國語の學校に反對したが、最も驚くべきことには――吾々はそれが本氣でなされたものでないとは思ふが、オタワ政府の移民當局に對して「この戰爭に於て聯合國が死力をつくして戰つてゐるデモクラチツクな而して自由の理想に同情を持たぬ者にカナダ市民となる事を許さぬやうに特に氣をつけて貰ひたい」と建議したことである。まさに、晩香坡に雨が降つたり、海の水が鹹つぱいのに彼等が何うして抗議しなかつたらうかと訝かりたいぐらゐである。

このオレンヂメン團体のメンバーといふのは、平和會議に宗敎團体を參加させることに反對してゐるところからしてキリスト敎の信者でもなければ、少くとも其の熱心なる支持者ではない如くである。ラヂオ放送に佛語を使ふことに抗議してゐるところから見て英語國民であることだけは判るが、しかし聯合國が死鬪してゐるデモクラチツクなそして自由の理想に同情をもつカナダの市民の部類に入れることは出來ないと思ふ。なぜといふに、新聞報道によると、彼等の強調したといふ有らゆる言葉からして、デモクラチツクな國家の最も根本的なる精神を彼等は少しも理解してゐないことを明かにしてゐるからだ。

日本人といふ代りに支那人、ドイツ人、イタリア人、フランス人、ケルト人、ウエルシ人等々を置き替へて見るがよい、彼等のステートメントは不合理千萬なバカげたタワイもないものになつてくるであらう。こんなことでは自由思想を有する國民から猜疑の目をもつて見られるばかりか、恐らくは怒りをさへ買ふであらう。

新聞報道により數學の方程式を作つて見る。――「デモクラチツクな自由の理想の爲に聯合國が戰つてゐるところに同情を持たぬもの＝「日本人」＝追放。そして日本人の代りに「オレンヂメン」を置き替へて見ても答へは同じく追放となる。併しオレンヂメン團体は、彼等はデモクラチツクな國民だと辯護するだらうし、日系カナダ人も聯合國の戰爭目標を熱心に信ずる者であると主張する。彼等は、何故吾々が戰爭してゐるかに就ては自國の樞要國者の誰れよりも遙かによく知つてゐるのだ。

再定住の問題をめぐつて

ダグラス　内田一作

ニユーカナデアンは新年號社說で「最もよい新年の贈り物」と題して再定住案を吾々の面前に提供した。一体その「再定住案」の骨格はどんなものであるか？吾々の要求する再定住といふものは――平常な生活に復歸する――此の願望通りのものであるだらう。例へば、アルバータに行けばビーツ作りもあるが、商賣もよし、就職もよしといふ、つまりデモクラシー治下の自由競爭が許されるのであれば、大概の者も成る程と合點するであらうし、所謂士氣をふるひ立たせる事が出來るであらうが、今日其種の自由といふものは凡ての人民が制約されてゐる時で統制下アルバータはビーツ――といふ事になるが、大衆的再定住の可能はそれ以外に道はないのであらう。そこで本紙の新年號この方の力瘤の入れ方がまるで理解できないではないが、大部分のヒステリカルな論調には、所謂焦燥の感を深くするばかりである。

四月十七日の本紙の社說「何ゆゑ再定住が必要か」といふ文は、ただ讀んで行けば全くさうかも知れない、と思ふものだが、そのアメリカでの今日の「ホーム歸還」のことは、吾々も後日に到つて其のやうな破目に陷るのかも知れないが、併しそれが今日のつまり戰時下での而も限定された地域の限定された人員であるといふ實際に思ひをいたすとなると、今日の吾々のうちの誰彼の願つてゐる場合の「ホーム歸還」とは質的な相違があることに氣がつく。併し僕は夫れだからとてニユーカナデアン紙のいふ心配などはないと抗辯するものではなく、右の事が一つの豫示であると思ひはするが、それ故にそのみの再定住への結び付けには若干の疑義を持たざるを得ない。平和到來時に惹起されるであらうといふ混亂當惑は夫れも確に一と時の現象であらうし、時に最も深刻なものとして吾々の上に及ぶであらうとも想像されるが、遺憾ながら今日の吾々は夫れを全的に未然のものたらしめる力を持たないといふのが悲しい實際なのである。從つて今日の再定住がよしや全部的に行はれたにしてもニユーカナデアン紙の憂慮が拭ひ去られることはないであらう。

再定住で更に問題となつた「財產」のことゝは、具体的に何んの關係もない如くであるが、その底に流れるものを見るならば因果はあるであらう。本紙の四月廿一日のマニトバの龜田氏の文辭が率直にその一端を示してゐるやうである。勿論戰後にはホームに歸つて行く權利を與へて貰ひたいものである、といふ龜田氏が、現に居るマニトバを引揚げてホームに戾る下心であるなどと推察するものではないが、既存のホーム又は財產の、その行衞と結着とはやがて再定住問題の消長となるであらう。

五月一日の本紙の社說は「笛吹けども人は踊らず」――といふ感をいだかせるもので、少しく極端であり、單純にすぎると思ふ。

而して吾々が再定住を、又は戰後を慮かるとするならば道路キヤンプの諸君の事も所謂「自活村」の人々のことも念頭に浮んで來る筈である。だが、今日とにかくも食へない者が、ふてくされてゴロ〳〵してゐて政府の御厄介にならうなんて了見は不都合だ、さういふ食へない連中は、アルバータはどうのマニトバはどうのと言つて居ないでさつさと出かけて行くがよいといふのなら、夫れで話は判るし、夫が謂ふ所の再定住といふのなら、自ら問題は異る方向へとびた走るわけだ。（五、五）

編輯者のこたへ

スペースがないので内田氏の文も前後其他を切縮めた。要點だけを左に列記して簡單に答へる。

○再定住の問題は單に移動日本人の半數が居るインテリアタウンに主眼がおかれてゐるが道路キヤンプ等に居る者を無視してゐる譯ではなく、彼等を好遇する事に就ても度々當局に要望してゐる。（一月廿日の社說其他）而して吾々が最も正常を缺くゴーストタウン生活者に呈してゐる苦言は「政府の補助を受ける事により無意識のうちに奪はれるであらう獨立心の喪失」と「氣力を喪失する恐れ」あること、夫れが子供に及ぼすであらう惡影響について警告してゐるのであつて、けだし首肯を見る者に非ざれば理解しがたい事であるかも知れない。

○吾々の主張する「再定住」は文字通りのものであつて「再移動」ではない。而して眞の再定住を達成する爲には「農耕地のリースや購入を禁止してゐる規定を廢止すると共に轉業に對しても特別許可證を發給する等の事に就て再定住する者の將來に希望と保證を保持させる必要がある。」（一月廿三日）「勞働條件や生活狀態に關する保證や單に人を仕事に就けるといふだけのプログラムでは不充分である、最も緊要なる事は吾々日本人に對してもデモクラチツクな國に於ける市民としての、少くとも取扱ひ下に於ても許される最大限の權利を繼續するところの確固たる言明と行爲が必要である」（三月廿日及同廿七日）ことを吾々は數度となく當局に要望してゐる。最近アルバータ州內の日本人會議がコミシヨン當局に要望した點もこれと一致する。

○「アメリカに於ては元のホームに歸還が許可」されるのは結構一例ではあるが、吾々にとつても或時期の後は時が經つにつれて、實現が來るであらう事を吾々は期待へる。其の意味からしても今後のうちに新しいホームを建設して再住する事が賢明であると吾々は主張するものである。所謂再定住の觀念はデモクラシーの根本精神に依るものとして吾々は飽く迄之れに執着してゐるのである。

萬事は休す
平原州の雨の日

五月九日、――今日は愈アルバータにお別れするつもりである。橡出牧師がレオモンドの合同敎會でサンデー・サーヴイスを終つたらすぐに瀧澤君の自動車でコールデートの家庭集會に行く事になつてゐるのを幸ひ便乘することに同氏が取りきめて下さつた。サーヴイスに出席して其所でも多くの旣知未知の人々に會つた。

雨が降つたが最後人も車も動きが取れぬ――ときかされてゐた實の雨にとう〳〵遭つた。マニトバも同じ事だといふが、土が粘つたが最後そのやうなねばりをもつて靴でもカーのタイヤにでもくつつく。グラベルをしいてゐない道でカーを走らせると恰度消防の凍つた道と同じことで車がクルリ〳〵と横に廻る。勿論畑仕事は出來ない。雨は降つても翌日で乾いてゐるのでチエーンはいらぬさうだが雨にだけはどうにもならぬらしい。其雨も止んでしまへば土はすぐに乾いて元のザラ〳〵したものになる。

コールデールには元から住んでゐる日本人が四十家族餘りあり、みなにボテート其他の野菜作りをしてゐる。下城安榮氏の家だけしか訪問できなかつた。同氏は作つた野菜を大きなトラツクで毎日のやうにキヤルガリーに出荷するといふやうに大きくやつて居られる。ウイニペツグに向ふ汽車が夜遲きにコールデールを通過するのでゆつくりできます。お急ぎに夕飯を御馳走になつてお暇しようとする所へ舊友西川佐藤君がやつて來た。同君は昨年の晩秋キヤンプから姉さんの家へビート掘りに來たのだが、今年は[illegible]くの野菜畑に一時間四十仙で働く事になつたといふ。

コールデールの驛には日本人が經營してゐるバーンクエールがあり其の先きはナーバーである。この方面は土地が肥えてゐて何も出來るさうである。今までは手入れの仕方が惡いので大した成績はあげてゐないが、今年あたりから日系人にたのんで耕作を擴大する動きがあり、此の方面でも日本人の手腕をふるへるやうになる樣子である。（梅丹生）

BC州より人口の多いモントリオールに再定住する人々の就職斡旋係新任さる

四月中にロッキーを越えて東行した者六十餘名

（モントリオール六月一日、生山記者電）モントリオール市に移住する日本人の就職口斡旋係として最近ミス・オコンネルが新任された。同夫人の仕事はトロント市に於けるツルーマン氏と同様なもので就職口がある場合晩市コミッション移動部のブース夫人に通知すれば本部から許可證を發行するといふ順序になるのである。當市に昨年十月設立の二世保護委員會では去る土曜日の會合で家族的移住を容易ならしめるために小さな衛生所設置の件が論議された。此の委員會はヘイ牧師のマーガレット・マクノートン氏が委員長で、元駐日公使夫人マーラー女史及び野瀬清人、下高原虎熊諸氏が加はつてゐる外、軍事統計のパウル夫人などは二世に對し好意的氣分を與へるために特に力を盡くしてゐる。戰時工業以外の仕事はそれでも二世の爲に開放されて居り、多數の二世が現に家庭働きから店員、商務或は熟練的職業方面へ進出しつゝあり、一世も順調に開發の道を進んでゐる。二世の會合が五月三十日ワイ・ダブリュー・シー・エーでブース、オーコンネル兩夫人を招待して開催され、百名近くの集會者があり當地の二世達は正確な詳報をビーシー州インテリアタウンに居る友人へ書き送つて彼等に東行を勸告することが相談された。因にビーシー州の人口より多い人口を有するコスモポリタンシテーのモントリオール市には二百名以上の移住者が散住してゐる。

ビーシーの山林へ 就働は四十名

先週コミッションのブース夫人と同行した二世男女三十名の大部分はベルビルのアルバートカレッジやグエルフのホームウッド療養所或は家庭働きなどの仕事口を得て就職する事になつて居り、又トロント、ハミルトン、モントリオールなどへ向ふものもあり、男子青年中には工場働きやベルボーイの就職口を得てゐる者もある。東行したブース夫人はトロント、ハミルトン、モントリオール各市を訪問して同方面の就職口の状態殊に二世女子を求めてゐる家庭働き口の模様を調査する筈で、六月初旬歸晩後各インテリアタウンを巡回して視察結果の報告を行ふ豫定である。尚コミッションの首腦コリンス氏の發表によれば沿岸防禦地帶以外のビーシー州内のロッギング地域に就職口を得て出かけた者は四月中に日本人ロッガー十四名あり、四月中にロッキーを越えて東部各地へ再移動した日本人は次の通り。

△トロント一三△フォートウイリアム三△ウイノナ九△モントリオール三△チャザム二△ハミルトン二△オンタリオ州各地二〇△ウオニペッグ一△南部アルバータ五

東部の二世は何れも幸福さう

インテリアタウンの總監督ボーッビー氏は最近東部カナダの日本人移住地を視察しトロント、ロンドン其他で多數の二世と會つて來たが「彼等は何れもよくやつてゐて幸福である如く見られた」と語つて居る。そして何處に於ても二世等の活動に對しての反對や拘束するといふやうな兆候はなく總ては新しいホームに滿足してゐる如くであると言つてゐるが、ただ、そこでも見られる唯一の不滿は、ボーイたちが異性の友だちを得る機會が少いといふことで、これに就いては何んとかしなければなるまいと談笑してゐた。

保險の掛金

滞納者に注意

移動日本人の多くは特別な狀態の下に置かれてゐるが故に保險掛金納入に關しては「支拂延期」の法令が實施されてゐて掛金を滯納しても保險は無効にはならぬといふ風に信じてゐる者があるやうであるが右は全然誤解であつて保險の掛金拂込に出稼してゐる人々は各自の加入してゐる保險保護に關してそれぞれのエゼントに相談し至急に適當なる對策を講じる必要がある。日本人移動開始當初に於ては其の收入の道を渋たれた移動者に對し保險掛金支拂延期の首旨問題が議されたものであつたが其れはカナダに於ける保險事業管理に對する規則が重なる原因をなつて實施不可能となつたものである。

財產賣却を差止めるべく愈裁判提起の手續をとる

對政府問題を處理する特別法廷に

（カズロー發）日本人財產權擁護會では去る火曜日の會合で[illegible]ンドーリス、マクレナン法律事務所を代理として裁判提起の手續をとる事に決定した旨信夫幹事から發表されてゐる。カストデアンでは今週あたりから日本人財產競賣の新聞廣告を出し始めると發表してゐたが本紙締切までには之に關する其の後の情報は得られなかつた。而して擁護上から聞いた説明によると問題を提出しようといふエキスチェカー・コートといふのはオタワで非常に閉延する取極めが行はれない限り大体一年に一回九月中に設立で開かれるもので現任の判事は何系カナダ人である此コートは調べの も政府關係の問題を審理する爲のものでこれに問題を提出するには政府の認可が必要とされてゐるが幹事は其認可を政府が拒否する樣な事はあるまいと言つて居る。[illegible]二つの方法も[illegible]代理手續は[illegible]ペティション・オブ・ライト（人民の權利自由請願書）を以てする[illegible]普通の[illegible]で右の認可があつたら[illegible]に通告を發する[illegible]準備をする[illegible]を與へなければならぬ。右の[illegible]ストデアンが財産を賣却する事を差止めるべく要求するのである[illegible]政府が其決定を[illegible]賣却を[illegible]する事もできる又エキスチェカー・コート判決の最後のものとはならずカナダ大審院にまで上告する事が出來る。尚[illegible]運動費[illegible]送り込まれてゐるが[illegible]至急送金を要請されてゐる。

山中のゴーストタウンを離れ行くほどに

活社會の様相は展け、如何に時勢に遲くれてゐたかが判る

（東行の車上にて五月廿四日ウイニペッグ市にて見台る迄、生山記者發）ゴーストタウンからキャンンンに着くと、東や長い間隔係と斷たれてゐた實社會が徐々に目前に展げられてゆく事に氣がつく。が更に一度大陸横断の車中の人となれば戰時中にある國家の新しい變化鋭いアンがにちきに追いついて行くことが感じられる。そこには最早やビーシー州のインテリアタウンに於ける情報した歪みを失つた靜観もない。旅行者は勿論ひたすら豆つて食べたり讀んだり、窓外を眺めたりしてゐるが、誰でも何れわけがあつて何處へか行つてゐるのであり、それは戰爭だからといふことを感じる。カーキーに身を固めた兵士、稀ではあるがネーヴィブルーの海軍兵、牛原州でカーキー色に最もよく調和してゐる空色の航空兵に著い軍服姿が最も人目を惹く。異つた背色の度合ひ、異つた名前の職合員、異つたアクセントの英語の話振り、殊に其アクセントは世界中に擴がつてゐる事に氣がつく。アルバータ州から東方では畜舎は黄色の翼を剛かし夜間はフレヤー燈を投下してゐる飛行機の發動機のうなりをよく聽く。又髪を短く刈りカバシを着にして、カカトの低い靴をはいて停車場のプラットフォームを潤歩してゐる軍服姿の婦人を見かける。軍服は着てゐないが、ただ幼児だけを連れて孤獨な旅行をしてゐる若い婦人を時折見かける。夫と別れてゐる軍人の妻だといふ事が推察できるし又その話しぶりでもわかる。時々プラットフォームで別れてゐる姿も見かけるが諸君には其の氣持がよくわかる筈である。車窓から眺める牛原州の姿は戰時とかけ離れてゐる如くである。唯牛原から牛原への連續である。其の中にシュガービーツ畑らうと思はれる緑色の芽がもえ出て居る所があり、また新しくすき返したばかりの真黒い所がある。其他は褐色をした休耕地である。畑に出て仕事をしてゐる者は少く、ボツリボツリ遠くに離れて見かけられる。レスブリッヂ郊外でシュガービートのシンニングをしてゐる二世一人を見ただけだ。併し鐵道線路沿線にはその丈高い姿を見せてゐるグレーン・エレベーターが立つてゐる廣大な地域に數千を以て數へる人々が散在してゐることが想像できる。ラヂオや新聞や戰勝公債などがあるにも拘らず、どれだけ時勢に遅れてゐるかが解り始める。諸君がビーシー州のインテリアタウンから離れて行けば行く程で世の廣大なる行程に近づいてゆく事を認識する。新聞のヘッドラインは特に強く感づかせる。タイム紙の論説は最も實際だといふ感じがする。有名なウエンデル・ウイルキーの著書「一つの世界」を讀んでそれが本當だといふ事がより以上強く感じられる。さうして實世界からかけ離れた山の中のゴーストタウンはだんだん遠く姿を消して行く。

停車場ごとに會ふ多くの人々

（東行の車中にて、生山記者發）一行三十名は今北オンタリオを通つてゐるが今晩サドバリーに着き、明朝、トロントに下車する。若くインテリアタウンの一行は、メヂシンハットで本線列車へ乘替へたが、そこでコミッションのブース夫人を始めタシメやブリッヂリヴァー方面からの東行者と一緒になつた。今度の旅行は私には第二回目の大陸横断であるが、最初の旅ぞうも興味深く感じられる。それは下車する場所々々で友達又は知人或はただの一人でも移動者が居はしないかと走り出て見る程に多くの人々に親しみを感じるからだらうと思ふ。南へは南部アルバータ州の次から次へ通る停車場がさうであつた。ロッキー[illegible]働いてゐる者がある[illegible]マクラウド、キャ[illegible]ストーン、ブルックス[illegible]ト地で働いてゐる事を知つてゐる者の[illegible]何處でも[illegible]見かける。サスカチワン州のスイフトカーレントで[illegible]レジャイナでも[illegible]では風の強い朝、堀君夫妻に會つた。又マニトバ州に入つて降雪にあつたが[illegible]北オンタリオでも同樣である。[illegible]ウイリアムスでは[illegible]

[illegible]